THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

MANAGER'S REPORT

DATE ISSUED: May 31, 2001 REPORT NO. 01-115

ATTENTION: Rules, Finance and Intergovernmental Relations Committee
Agenda of June 6, 2001

SUBJECT: Energy Conservation and Management Status Report #3

REFERENCE: Manager's Report No. 01-032, dated February 20, 2001
Manager's Report No. 01-062, dated March 29, 2001
Manager's Report No. 01-086, dated May 4, 2001

SUMMARY

Issue - What short term actions should the City take in response to the summer energy emergency currently impacting San Diego?

Manager's Recommendations – Accept the report and approve the following recommendations: 1) Approve the Summer Energy Action Plan, which provides measures for reducing energy consumption during peak demand summer months. 2) Adopt Council Policy regarding Energy Star Purchasing requiring all applicable classes of products using electrical energy be Energy Star compliant as a minimum criteria for City purchase. 3) Adopt updated Council Policies 900-14, 900-16 and 900-02 related to sustainable building practices and energy conservation and management. 4) Authorize the City Manager, through the Energy Program Administrator, to apply for State energy efficiency grant funding available as a result of legislation passed during the legislature's special session. 5) Approve the legislative recommendations proposed by the Intergovernmental Relations Department.

Other Recommendations – None

Fiscal Impact - None with these actions. Any project or policy with fiscal impacts beyond current budget levels will be individually docketed for Council consideration.

BACKGROUND

At the February 21, 2001 Rules Committee meeting, the interim energy staff provided a report on the status of City energy conservation and management efforts including an overview of the current energy situation facing San Diego and provided specific information regarding existing City energy related activities. The Committee directed staff to return on a monthly basis and provide status reports on how the City was responding to the energy emergency.

Time constraints prevented the Committee from completing discussion of Manager's Reports CMR 01-062 and 01-086 prepared for the Committee's meetings of April 4, 2001 and May 9, 2001. This report updates information from those reports and provides additional information on energy issues and project status updates that has become available this month.

DISCUSSION

General

Projections by the California Independent System Operator (CAISO Summer Assessment of March 22, 2001) indicate that California will face energy supply shortages of almost 3,500 megawatts during peak summer usage periods over 35 plus days with up to 260 hours of outages. According to CAISO projections, as shown in the table below, June should be the worst month and by the end of September the potential for outages should be greatly reduced due to projected additional generation capacity coming on line and implementation of demand reduction programs. Additionally, while the San Diego region generates sufficient energy to meet its winter energy needs, significant amounts of imported energy will be needed to meet projected peak summer 2001 energy demands.

CAISO SUMMER 2001 ENERGY ASSESSMENT

	June	July	August	September
Estimated Peak Statewide Demand	50,303MW	50,303MW	50,303MW	50,303MW
Estimated Peak Capacity	40,860 MW	43,063 MW	43,259 MW	43,841 MW
Estimated Net Imports	3,500 MW	3,500 MW	3,500 MW	3,500 MW
Reserve & Demand Reduction	2,296 MW	2,296 MW	2,296 MW	2,296 MW
Total Supply	46,656 MW	48,859 MW	49,055 MW	49,637 MW
Estimated MW Deficiency	3,647 MW	1,444 MW	1,248 MW	666 MW

Many observers consider this to be an optimistic projection because it assumes forced outages of

power plants will not exceed 1,000 MW, while for the past five months such outages have been greater than 5,000 MW each weekday. At the same time, many believe the projection understates the reduction in peak energy demand due to energy conservation and demand reduction efforts by businesses, residents and governmental entities.

Recommended Action Items

1) Summer Energy Action Plan

A Summer Energy Action Plan (Attachment 1) has been developed to provide specific actions for City employees to take in order to reduce energy consumption during the peak summer energy demand period. This Plan is a precursor to a more comprehensive Energy Conservation and Management Plan, currently under development, which will serve as a blueprint for the mid-term (one to three years) and long-term (beyond three years) measures to assist the City in achieving a significant degree of energy independence and self reliance.

2) Energy Star Purchasing Policy

City departments purchase a wide variety of electrical equipment and appliances each year. Establishment of an Energy Star Purchasing Policy would require specifications for all applicable classes of products using electrical energy to be Energy Star compliant as a minimum criteria for purchase by the City. A draft Energy Star Purchasing Policy is included as Attachment 2.

The Energy Star Program is jointly managed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Under the Energy Star Program, specific performance specifications have been developed for 31 product categories such as TVs, computers, computer monitors, copiers, etc. Over 7000 products have qualified for the Energy Star Label. Energy Star products can save 30% to 50% of the energy costs of comparable performance non-Energy Star compliant products. All manufacturers have an equal opportunity to qualify their products for the Energy Star Label.

3) Updated Council Policies

Three Council Policies related to energy conservation and management were identified as requiring revision to better address the current energy situation and the City's commitment to a long-term energy self reliance. These include:

- Council Policy 900-14 Green Building (November 1997): The proposed revision would require all new City facilities be designed and constructed to exceed the then current Title 24 energy efficiency standards by at least 25% (Attachment 3).

- Council Policy 900-02 Energy Conservation (April 1976): While most of this policy is still applicable, the proposed update will better reflect the current energy emergency and long-term City goals. (Attachment 4).

- Council Policy 900-16 Community Energy Partnership (October 2000): It is proposed that this policy be combined with and incorporated into the revised Council Policy 900-14.

4) Energy Efficiency Grant Funding

In the current emergency session of the State legislature, several major pieces of legislation were enacted to provide loans and grant funding for energy efficiency and demand reduction projects. Statewide, funding for these programs will exceed $850 million.

The proposed Energy Conservation and Management budget includes a grants analyst position to focus on finding grant funding for City energy efficiency projects, preparing grant applications and insuring all reports and documentation is submitted in order for the City to be reimbursed for any grant eligible energy efficiency expenditures. The grants analyst will also work closely with SDG&E and the Regional Energy Office to insure the City obtains a fair share of the grant programs managed by SDG&E and the Regional Energy Office.

The CEC and CPUC are currently preparing criteria for the new grant programs, many of which provide funding on a first come, first served basis for the available funds. Since many grant programs provide only limited application periods having a blanket authorization to apply for grants rather than requesting authorization on a project-by-project basis would greatly enhance the City's potential for obtaining State grants. Therefore, it is recommended that a resolution be adopted authorizing City staff to apply for appropriate State grants to implement energy efficiency projects at City facilities.

5) Legislative Recommendations

The following information provides an update to Manager's Report No. 01-162, beginning on page 12, as well as adding information on SBX 31 and ABX 40.

SBX 6 Burton Consumer Power and Conservation Financing

SBX 6 creates the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority (CPCFA). The CPCFA will be authorized to have employees and contractors adopt rules, exercise the power of eminent domain, and issue up to $5 billion in revenue bonds to accomplish their purposes which include:

1. Build, finance, own, or acquire, either on its own or with others, electric power plants;
2. Provide financial assistance, through programs administered by others, for energy efficient appliances and renewable energy projects;
3. Provide financing for energy efficiency and environmental improvements of existing power plants;
4. Develop and implement strategies for ensuring adequate natural gas supplies;
5. Achieve an adequate energy reserve capacity in California by 2006.

Status: Chaptered May 16, 2001

SBX 23 Soto Public Power Districts

The current energy crisis has accelerated communities' interests in public ownership of power generation, transmission, and distribution systems. Dismay over corporate response to energy deregulation prompted public power advocates to explore the formation of municipal utility districts with their own directly elected boards of directors. This bill would enact the Fair Citizen Access to Public Power Act which would make it easier for local governments to create a municipal utility district. It would also end eminent domain provisions, and reduce Local Agency Formation Commission's (LAFCO) role in the approval of municipal utility districts.

The intent of this bill is "to streamline the process for forming public power districts". This would be done by limiting the authority of LAFCO to disapprove formation of a municipal utility district as well as reduce the amount of time for the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to review proposals for special districts to provide electricity or gas from 90 days to 60 days. SB23X lowers most of the hurdles cities must face when contemplating formation of a municipal utility. Also, it makes public power a more realistic option for cities to consider. The bill has received opposition from Southern California Edison and Pacific Gas & Electric on the issues of how the CPUC reviews municipal utility proposals and the eminent domain procedures used to purchase the existing distribution system.

Status: Died on May 15, 2001.

SBX 28 Sher Power Plant Siting

This bill establishes an expedited permitting program for the siting of power plants in California. Specifically, this bill would require a local jurisdiction to file a preliminary list of issues regarding the design, operation, location and financial impact of a proposed generation facility with the Energy Commission within 45 days of the filing of the application for certification. A final list would be required within 100 days. The bill would also establish an expedited permitting program within the Energy Commission for repowering of existing facilities and for peaking plants.

Status: Chaptered May 22, 2001

SBX 31 Burton Electric Power. Transmission Facilities. Purchase.

This bill increases the amount of revenue bonds that may be issued by the Department of Water Resources for the purchase of electric power to $13.4 billion. Repeals the requirement that the CPUC take action to ensure that all or part of the component rates that are available to electrical corporations for purchase of their net short position of electricity are used to recover certain revenues. Prohibits certain causes of action arising from certain PUC orders or decisions.

Status: Chaptered May 10, 2001

ABX 40 Steinberg Energy efficiency program: grants to local governments

This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (SERCDC) to administer a program of grants and loans to a city, county, or special district, including a school district, to fund energy efficiency and conservation projects, as defined, in

facilities owned by those entities.

The grants would provide up to 50% of the funding for the cost of the projects. The bill would appropriate $50,000,000 from the General Fund to fund grants pursuant to this bill and to fund loans under the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979.

Twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) shall be transferred to the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account for expenditure by the SERCDC to provide loans to a city, county, or special district, including school districts.

Twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) shall be expended by the SERCDC to provide grants pursuant to Chapter 5.3 (commencing with Section 25430) of Division 15 of the Public Resources Code. These grant funds may be allocated by the commission in conjunction with the loans made pursuant to Chapter 5.2 (commencing with Section 25410) of Division 15 of the Public Resources Code.

AB 206 Wyland San Diego County: Municipal Utility Districts

This bill would establish formation, governance, and power provisions for a municipal utility district established within the County of San Diego to engage in the provision of light, heat, and power. The bill would authorize the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego, to initiate proceedings for formation of a district by adopting and filing a resolution of necessity with the San Diego Local Agency Formation Commission. The bill would authorize the conducting authority, after obtaining the approval of the commission, to approve the formation of the district subject to confirmation by the voters. The bill would require the municipal utility district to be governed by a 9-member board of directors.

Status: On May 29, 2001, the Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee sent the bill to the full Assembly in a weakened form.

<u>Actions and Initiatives to Date</u>

1) Energy Baseline Indicators and Objectives

Establishing a detailed inventory of the City's energy consumption (electricity and natural gas) is the foundation against which all progress towards enhanced energy conservation and efficiency in City facilities can be measured. As previously reported, the City's energy system is highly complex and decentralized with information stored in a variety of databases. A project is being developed to integrate the various existing databases and add information from SDG&E billing records to provide greater and more timely access to energy consumption information through portal technology to enhance the City's management of its energy usage. As a first step, a business plan proposal is being submitted to the Information Technology Governance Committee. The project will allow City staff access to pertinent energy information and the ability to structure timely reports to meet the department's specific needs.

A second project under development will convert the City's receipt and payment of energy bills from a manual process to an automated electronic system using Electronic Data Interchange for the receipt and payment of energy bills. The current manual bill payment

process entails processing approximately 2,800 individual accounts per month, manually entering each one into the City's computer system and requesting a payment check be mailed to SDG&E. This project to streamline the City's bill payment method is a joint effort of the Environmental Services Department, City Auditor, City Treasurer, San Diego Data Processing Corporation and the Information Technology and Communications Department.

2) Demand Reduction Program

The City is joining SDG&E's San Diego Regional Demand Responsiveness Program and Onsite Energy Corporation's Demand Reduction Program. These programs will help the City manage its energy consumption during peak hours and save on energy expenses. It does this by encouraging voluntary reduction in energy usage during peak demand periods. Both programs offer free equipment to help monitor and manage energy consumption. There is no penalty for failing to reduce consumption when requested to do so. The City expects to have contracts for participation signed with both companies before the beginning of June. Procedures to reduce energy consumption during curtailment periods without affecting City operations will be developed immediately.

3) VendingMisers

In order to reduce the power usage of Pepsi vending machines at City facilities, the City has purchased, and Pepsi is installing, VendingMiser devices at 183 Pepsi vending machines by the end of July. Based on tests in the City and at a Pepsi plant, these devices should reduce vending machine energy consumption by 45 to 50 percent. At the current cost of electricity, each VendingMiser should reduce the annual cost per machine from $600 to about $300. Total costs for the 183 devices is $32,000, with the City recovering $2,745 in energy incentives from SDG&E. The payback period for this project is six months.

4) City Photovoltaics Project

A two-phased approach has been developed to increase the City's energy self-reliance by using solar power, a clean and renewable energy source. Phase One is near-term, and will focus on five demonstration projects selected because of their viability for completion within the next four to six months. Phase Two is longer-term, and will be a multi-year approach to "bundle" photovoltaic (PV) installations into a single Request for Proposal (RFP) for an estimated total of 10 megawatts to be installed on City facilities over a 3 to 5 year period.

City staff has identified five opportunities for Phase One:

1. City Environmental Services Miramar Operation Center – feasibility study complete, and determination made that PV can serve more than 80% of the energy needs at that facility.
2. City Environmental Services "Ridgehaven Green Building" – feasibility study in progress.
3. – 5. City Metropolitan Wastewater Department – MOC – 1, 2 and 3 in the Clairemont Mesa area – feasibility study in progress for a 35 KW system at each site.

The U. S. Department of Energy recently completed a feasibility study on behalf of the Environmental Services Department, and evaluated various aspects of placing PV arrays up to one megawatt at closed landfill sites. The feasibility study concludes that PV systems are cost effective and can compete with 16 cent per kilowatt-hour energy prices, which is less than the current average cost of electricity at most City facilities. This information will be considered during Phase Two implementation.

City staff is currently preparing a Request for Proposal (RFP) for Phase One. It is scheduled to be completed and released during June 2001. The RFP for Phase Two will be completed by July 2001.

5) Pilot Energy Conservation Project at Golden Hill Recreation Center

Staff has accepted a donation from So-Luminaire Daylighting Systems of ten new state-of-the-art active skylights for installation at the Golden Hill Recreation Center gymnasium. These active skylight systems eliminate the need for supplemental electrical lighting during daylight hours will be eliminated during up to 90% of the year.

The So-Luminaire Advanced Daylighting System (active skylights) employs a mirror array that precisely tracks the sun throughout the year and conducts light from the brightest part of the sky into the interior space being lighted. The mirror array motors are powered by energy generated by a photovoltaic cell, so no electrical connection is required to operate the system.

The donated active skylight systems are valued at $8,950. The City will pay installation costs, not to exceed $6,000, and will receive all energy conservation rebates provided by SDG&E. The active skylight systems will replace the use of 20 metal halide lighting fixtures, each using 450 watts of energy, and will save approximately 27,500 kWh of electrical consumption per year. At current energy rates, the pilot project has a simple payback period of eleven months. Future projects, including the cost of the skylight systems, are projected to have a payback period of approximately two and one half years.

6) Implementation of Executive Order D-19-01 requiring Business to Reduce Lighting (Retail Lighting Task Force)

On February 1, 2001, Governor Davis issued Executive Order D-19-01 requiring retail businesses to substantially reduce unnecessary outdoor lighting during non-business hours. This order is primarily aimed at shopping centers, malls and auto dealerships. The Executive Order became mandatory for retail establishments on March 15, 2001 with the individual business owner responsible for compliance with the Order. As written, the Order anticipates that law enforcement agencies will enforce the Order.

Energy Program staff is working with the Police Department to investigate ways to implement this Executive Order without impacting the department's primary public safety responsibilities. It is proposed that a broad educational outreach effort to San Diego's retail

establishments be implemented as the first step in achieving voluntary compliance with the Executive Order. Officers on routine night patrol would report the names and addresses of businesses apparently using excessive lighting levels during non-business hours to Energy Program staff who would then contact the business during regular business hours to explain the Executive Order and the benefits of reduced energy use. Additionally, upon request, the Police Department would consult with businesses on appropriate lighting levels for the safety and security of their property. The focus of the City's efforts would be education and outreach, with enforcement being used in only the most egregious cases. This is consistent with clarifying information provided by State officials regarding the intent of the Executive Order.

7) Chamber of Commerce Reliability Council

At the May 9, 2001 meeting, the Chamber of Commerce reported on the formation of a San Diego Reliability Council which would provide a means for SDG&E to work with large commercial users of electricity to reduce the impacts of unscheduled electrical outages on the San Diego economy. Based on a model developed by the Silicon Valley Manufacturing Group, the Reliability Council will provide an important forum to help increase communication and coordination between SDG&E and San Diego's business sector.

City Energy Program staff supports this proactive approach to resolving the energy crisis. Staff will work with the Reliability Council to improve communication between the various stakeholders and to share information to help San Diego deal with this summer's energy challenges.

8) Municipal Utility District

The County of San Diego has sponsored AB206 (Wyland) to allow for the formation of a county-wide MUD, which would provide greater energy self-reliance for the County and its cities. The county-wide district was proposed as an independent entity authorized to establish its own by-laws and rules of administration. As proposed, its governing board would have consisted of nine members, two members of the Board of Supervisors, two Council members from the City of San Diego, three council members from other cities and two members with utility expertise from the public at large. Cities would have the option of not joining the MUD by a majority vote of their Council. Since counties are not currently authorized to form MUDs, the formation of the MUD in a timely manner was dependent upon State legislature approving special purpose legislation.

As initially proposed, the MUD would be established by the County Board of Supervisors without the requirement for an election as a means to expedite its formation. The bill has been amended to require a county-wide ratification election that could not be held before March 2002. On May 22, 2001, the Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee failed to take the necessary action to move the legislation to the floor of the Assembly. This was attributed to opposition by SDG&E to the bill's current language that would extend eminent domain powers to the new agency. The bill was granted reconsideration on May 29, 2001,

and after amendments was sent to the full Assembly.

While the City should continue to be supportive of this approach to establishing a county-wide MUD, staff should be directed to explore other options for achieving local public ownership or management of energy supplies that would increase energy reliability and cost based energy rates.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

At the April 4, 2001 Rules Committee meeting, Mayor Murphy asked if San Diego could be served by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) and thereby achieve the benefits of a MUD. On April 16, 2001, City staff met with DWP's general manager, David Freeman, who stated that DWP does not currently generate enough excess power to serve San Diego's needs; however, he suggested there might be other ways for the two entities to work together in the area of energy conservation and management. Mr. Freeman suggested that discussion on cooperation between the City and DWP be deferred until the new mayor of Los Angeles is elected and is able to meet with Mayor Murphy.

Ms. Galiteva, of DWP, suggested that San Diego may want to participate with DWP in the purchase and distribution of solar water heaters to supplement residential hot water generation. San Diego Environmental Services Department staff is currently evaluating this proposal.

9) Energy Conservation & Management Division

As conceptually approved by Council, a centralized Energy Conservation and Management Division is being formed within the Environmental Services Department and has been included in the proposed FY2002 budget. Several staff members were hired in May, including the Project Officer II, Senior Management Analyst, Account Clerk and Word Processing Operator. It is anticipated that the Senior Public Information Officer and Grants Analyst will be on board by mid-June.

As proposed, the division would include a core staff of seven positions and a budget of $792,000 to address City-wide energy issues. Its primary focus would be on reducing energy consumption and costs for City facilities, implementing a public outreach program on energy conservation and management to reach city audiences not fully served by existing outreach programs and facilitating the use of renewable energy resources as an initial step toward the City achieving greater energy independence and self reliance.

10) Public Education and Outreach

San Diego residents, businesses and employees need to be kept informed of energy conservation opportunities and potential for rolling power outages this summer. Many are concerned about the impact of power outages on public safety and how as individuals they should respond during outages. A comprehensive public education and outreach campaign is

required to meet these needs. The following actions have been implemented to increase awareness of energy issues by the public and City employees.

Energy Hotlines: An e-mail hotline (energy@sdcity.sannet.gov) has been established so that City employees, residents and businesses can provide input, voice concerns and make suggestions about energy issues. City employees can directly access the e-mail hotline on Groupwise by addressing their mail to "energy." In addition, a voice-mail hotline is now accessible by calling 858-694-7000.

ESD staff will review all incoming messages and forward the information to the appropriate party. Depending on the volume of public input received, personalized responses may be limited, but all comments will be collected, evaluated and forwarded as appropriate.

Water Bill Insert: Attachment 5 and 5A is an informational insert, in English and Spanish, on energy conservation issues that is currently being mailed to approximately 260,000 households and will be given wide distribution though City Community Service Centers, libraries and Park and Recreation Centers.

Website: An Energy section is being developed for inclusion in the City of San Diego's Web Page.

City Access TV: Informational screens with energy conservation tips have been developed and will begin airing in June.

Elementary Education: All future ESD educational efforts will incorporate an Energy module. These efforts currently include a contract with I Love a Clean San Diego which visits 285 classrooms and 15,000 children annually (energy presentation will be included in the FY2002 contract); EnviroFair, which reached 500 children this year during Earth Week; and EarthCamp, which ran from April 30 through May 31 reached approximately 400 children with an energy conservation message.

The following public education and outreach efforts actions are in the planning stages:

Video Series and Public Service Announcements: An informational video series is being investigated with the goal to further public knowledge about San Diego's situation and help equip residents to deal with projected future challenges. Preliminary concepts include production of a five-part series to air on City cable access channel:

1. What is deregulation and why has it turned our lights off? 2. What will the summer hold? What is a rolling blackout, what can I expect when one occurs and how are my municipal services prepared to respond? 3. Where can I find a comprehensive list of ways to conserve and why should I? 4. Are we building more generation plants? What will this do to the environment? What is a Municipal Utility District and will it help? 5. What are other cities doing?

Because of the wide availability of public education materials, the City will be exploring potential partnerships to achieve production of the video series and Public Service Announcements in the shortest possible time and at the lowest cost.

Public Workshop Series: A five-part workshop series is being planned and will be modeled after the already successful "Dashboard Series," which included a series of community forums attended by over 600 citizens.

11) City Conservation Efforts

While the current energy crisis is considered as having started in May 2000, the City had already initiated a wide range of energy conservation and efficiency projects as described in detail in City Manager's Report 01-062 of March 29, 2001. Those projects are estimated to have reduced the City's annual electrical energy consumption by just under 39 million kWh per year. At current energy rates, under the temporary cap established by AB265 (Davis) and SB43X (Alpert), of 16 cents per kWh these measures save the City $6 million per year.

Additional Information

Silver Gate Power Plant: When SDG&E advertised the sale of the Silver Gate Power Plant on its Web Page, questions were raised regarding why was the plant being sold rather than reactivated to provide additional energy during the summer energy shortage and should the City purchase the facility.

The Silver Gate Power Plant was constructed in 1943 to meet the growth in demand for energy in San Diego as a result of World War II caused increases in population and industrial activity. The plant consists of four units generating a maximum of 230 (MW) of energy, Unit 1, 40 MW installed in 1943; Unit 2, 62 MW installed in 1948; Unit 3, 64 MW installed in 1950 and Unit 4, 64 MW installed in 1952. The plant completed its useful life and was decommissioned in1984 when the South Bay Power Plant and Encino Power Plant came on line. The plant was fully decommissioned, rather than "mothballed" which would have allowed the plant to be brought back to an operating condition at a future date for a minimum cost. Therefore, recommissioning the plant using the existing in-place equipment would not be either mechanically or economically viable.

The Los Angeles DWP is currently considering repowering its four oldest large gas powered generating facilities, ranging in age from 36 years to 46 years old, to create 3274 MW of net dependable capability. The cost of the repowering project is estimated at $1.6 billion and the cost of electricity from the repowered units is estimated at 3.5 cents per kWh. Obviously, repowering the Silver Gate Plant at the 250 - 400 MW level would be significantly less expensive than the Los Angeles project, but would still be a several hundred million dollar commitment. By utilizing existing infrastructure such as the water and gas delivery system, switch gear and substations, etc., repowering existing units can be more cost effective than constructing new generating capacity at new locations.

Staff has received a proposal from a consulting firm to examine the potential for public acquisition of the facility and what would be required to repower the facility. The initial phase of the study would involve to developing information for Council consideration on the merits of proceeding further with the acquisition and partnering with private sector developer to repower the facility. The initial study would cost approximately $15,000. The second phase would quantify the costs and benefits of proceeding with such a project and cost approximately $150,000.

City staff has also been contacted by private sector energy generation companies suggesting a less expensive approach would be to facilitate discussions with Sempra to bring the site to the market and support its sale or lease before the California Public Utilities Commission, who recently vetoed the sale by PG&E of a similar decommissioned power plant. It was suggested that the City could act as an aggregator of public sector energy loads and negotiate a long-term direct access purchase of electricity from the repowered Silver Gate facility at favorable rates.

At this time the City does not have the capability to take on such a major financial commitment or the infrastructure to manage a major electrical power generating facility. However, should the City become a member of a MUD or other similar arrangement, this matter should be revisited.

Impact on Maintenance Assessment Districts: At the February 21, 2001 Rules Committee, a report was requested on how Maintenance Assessment Districts (MADs) were being affected by increased energy costs. Increased energy costs are having a significant adverse budget impact on nine of the fourteen of the MADs administered by the Park and Recreation Department and are expected to cumulatively exceed budgeted levels by almost $350,000 as shown in Attachment 6.

These heavy impacts are reported as due to lighting being billed at non-cap energy rates. For FY02, increased assessments in districts are limited to specific CPI formulas and cannot be increased to cover energy costs in excess of that formula limit.

Public Goods Charge Programs: After the presentation by Los Angeles DWP at the April 4, 2001 Rules Committee meeting, questions were raised regarding the types of programs offered to Los Angeles residents by the DWP and their applicability to San Diego. Following is a discussion of how DWP's programs are funded compared to programs available to San Diego residents.

Los Angeles DWP: As a municipal utility, DWP is able to provide significant energy conservation and management programs for its customers. Municipal utilities are mandated to collect a usage based "Public Goods Charge" (2.85%), and have the authority under AB 1890 to decide how the money will be used within their jurisdiction and is therefore able to provide significant energy conservation and management programs for its customers. The capability to determine the use of public goods monies enables DWP to focus resources in areas best aligned with its overall mission. DWP's public goods programs are strategically structured to allow them to maintain a progressive image, while serving as a catalyst for new technology, provide a financing mechanism for energy efficiency and assist low-income and Lifeline customers.

These programs are coordinated and administered by the DWP's Strategic Planning Organization (SPO), created in 1998 to unite all existing environmental activities and related programs. The five-year Public Goods Charge Program budget for DWP is:

DWP Program	5-Year Budget
Low-income & Lifeline Subsidy	$127,000,000
Solar Energy	$ 71,572,000
Energy Efficiency	$ 30,032,000
Electric Vehicles	$ 23,627,000
Tree Planting	$ 21,336,000
Marketing	$ 16,359,000
Community Projects	$ 5,657,000
Total	$295,583,000

Because the City of San Diego is not a MUD, it does not have control of the public goods monies generated within its jurisdiction. AB 1890 requires that specific public goods programs be funded through a 3% revenue based charge investor-owned utilities are required to collect. These monies fund State mandated programs for low-income assistance, energy efficiency and renewable energy development.

The following table identifies the general breakdown of expenditures for electric Public Goods Charge Programs on a statewide basis:

% of Revenue	Purpose	Administrator
0.4%	Public purpose related research and development	California Energy Commission (CEC)
0.8%	Renewable energy	CEC
0.5%	Low-income programs	SDG&E (programs approved by CPUC)
1.3%	Energy efficiency	SDG&E (programs approved by CPUC)

Public purpose related research and development and the renewable energy monies are administered as statewide programs by the CEC. It is a complex undertaking to identify how the CEC manages the budgets for these Public Goods Charge Programs and how the monies are distributed throughout the State. ESD staff is continuing to research the availability of these funds and their equitable distribution to San Diego ratepayers. Additional information will be provided in a subsequent report.

The low-income assistance and energy efficiency programs are administered by the local utility, SDG&E, and budgeted on a service area wide basis. The low-income assistance program is budgeted for $8.5 million in CY 2001 and consists of the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program, which offers a 15% discount on energy bills for people meeting minimum

guidelines, and a free weatherization and conservation measures program. In the latter program, people who own or rent their home and meet income guidelines can have energy conservation measures installed at no cost. Measures offered include: ceiling insulation, caulking, weather stripping, compact fluorescent light bulbs and energy-efficient porch light fixtures. Also included are low-flow showerheads, water heater blankets, refrigerator replacement, gas furnace inspections and repairs, and minor structural repairs.

The energy efficiency programs (rebates, energy audits, efficiency upgrades, etc.) administered by SDG&E are budgeted at $49 million for CY 2001, of which $12 million is carryover from the preceding year. SDG&E is working with the State to identify additional funding which could bring this total to $70 million.

CONCLUSION

All projections by State energy agencies on energy supplies indicate the coming months will prove challenging for the City and its residents, as costs for electricity and natural gas increase, and the potential for frequent power outages that will impact our region and disrupt normal activities. The City's efforts to manage costs and reduce demand through energy conservation efforts, retrofits, legislative intervention, incentives and education, will play an important role in helping our citizens manage and minimize these impacts. The Interim Energy Conservation and Management Program will continue to pursue and develop various options that will be presented to Council for consideration and adoption, as well as make strides in creating a permanent division to administer these programs.
Respectfully submitted,

Robert A. Epler	Approved: George I. Loveland
Assistant Environmental Services Director	Senior Deputy City Manager

LOVELAND/EPLER/KS

Attachments:
1. Summer Energy Action Plan
2. Energy Star Purchasing Policy
3. Revised Green Building Policy (900-14)
4. Revised Energy Policy (900-2)
5. Energy Conservation Water Bill Insert
6. Maintenance Assessment District Projected FY 2001 Projected Energy Costs

Attachment 1

SUMMER ENERGY ACTION PLAN

In order to have the greatest impact on energy consumption in City facilities during peak demand summer months, the following Summer Energy Action Plan shall be implemented immediately:

1. Purpose

   - To reduce overall energy consumption in City facilities by 10% during the months of June, July, August and September, 2001 as compared to the same period last year.

   - To reduce energy consumption by 15% in City facilities, such as offices, libraries, Park and Recreation Centers, etc. during summer 2001 (June – September) as compared to the same period last year.

   - To seek actions on the part of management and employees to reduce energy use in City facilities through energy conservation and efficiency.

2. Scope

   This action plan shall apply to all employees in the City of San Diego, or as specifically directed by management, including contract employees and volunteers.

3. Policy

   In the effort to avoid rotating power outages throughout the region, and specifically in the City of San Diego, and to reduce energy expenditures by the City, actions included herein are considered mandatory, unless an exception is granted by the City Manager.

4. Summer Emergency Energy Reduction Measures

   Responsibility:

   a. Department Directors

      - Department Directors shall model and encourage energy conservation and ensure that all employees are aware of the goal to reduce energy use by 10% - 15% in summer 2002.

      - Department Directors shall assign a lead staff person responsible for department coordination, for ensuring that energy conservation measures are implemented and for coordination with the Energy Conservation and

Management Program.

- As appropriate, Department Directors will ensure that measures are implemented with a minimum of disruption to public services and, in those facilities with frequent public use, that the public is made aware of City efforts to conserve energy.

- Directors and Managers will discourage use of city offices by employees outside normal work hours (6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Mon. - Fri.). Consider modifying work schedules where feasible (i.e., closing every other Friday) and modifying meeting schedules.

- With the assistance of the Energy Conservation and Management Division (ECMD), provide energy usage updates to employees and/or tenants.

- Coordinate with ECMD to establish a system to alert employees of expected high energy demand days, including but not limited to E-mail, voice mail, etc., to all employees. Communicate early to allow employees to take load reduction measures at home and to dress appropriately.

b. Deputy Directors and Managers

- Each work area will have an individual assigned the responsibility of ensuring that computers, copiers, printers and room lights are turned off at the end of the workday.

- Tailgate or include energy conservation information in staff meetings. Provide mandatory and voluntary training opportunities on smart energy practices so that employees can practice energy efficiency during emergency periods and year-round.

- Send periodic e-mail reminders about turning off lights and computers and implementing other efficiency practices and post signs near light switches, copiers and communal printers to remind employees to conserve.

- In facilities where the temperature is kept higher to reduce air conditioning use, allow employees to wear cooler, casual attire throughout the week (especially during Stage 3 emergencies).

c. Facilities Management

Heating and cooling accounts for the greatest use of energy in an office building. Even buildings heated with natural gas rely on electricity to run the system fans.

The following building energy conservation measures shall be taken:

- Turn thermostat set points to 78 degrees F.
- Where systems allow, lower chilled water temperatures several degrees below normal settings prior to peak periods, and allow temperatures to drift above the settings during peak periods.
- Hot water heaters shall be set no higher than 105 degrees F.
- Unplug refrigerated water coolers and drinking fountains.
- Turn off or reduce hours of operation for all decorative fountains and lights.

Building lighting accounts for about one third of electric energy use in a typical office.

The following lighting conservation measures shall be implemented:

- Install occupancy sensors for task and overhead lighting.
- Evaluate which areas are over-lit and remove select light bulbs/tubes.
- Shut off parking lot lights at a determined hour or use sensors in questionable areas.
- Security and safety lighting shall be kept at the lowest acceptable levels.
- Adjust timers for automated lighting at ballfields, parking lots, etc.

d. Employees

Electrical loads from plug in equipment can account for up to 30% of a building's total energy usage and is easily managed.

- Remove all personal electronic appliances, such as space heaters, electric fans, water fountains, refrigerators, clocks, radios, etc. from City work spaces
- Utilize energy saver modes on copiers and other equipment.
- Turn off all printers, copiers and personal computers outside of normal working hours.
- Turn off all non-essential lighting in work areas and open blinds.

- Last person leaving a room is to turn off lights and unused equipment.
- Utilize task lighting rather than full overhead lighting where feasible.
- Close doors to unused rooms.
- Take full advantage of natural daylight.

Attachment 2

CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

COUNCIL POLICY

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS
POLICY NO:
EFFECTIVE DATE:

BACKGROUND

The City recognizes that minimal modifications to existing purchasing policies and bid specs can ensure that the City of San Diego buys durable, low maintenance energy-efficient equipment and products while at the same lowering the City's utility bills, energy use, and greenhouse gas emissions.

The City of San Diego has coordinated the region's Climate Wise Program, which is an US EPA outreach campaign for businesses that encourages the use of energy efficient products, e.g. EnergyStar. The EnergyStar label is the symbol of superior energy performance. This program is a collaboration established between US EPA and US DOE, and identifies science-based criteria and provides helpful tools by which to evaluate products, equipment and energy conservation practices.

As a participant in the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) Cities for Climate Protection Program, the City of San Diego is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by reducing electricity use.

PURPOSE

It is the intent of the City Council that the City of San Diego make purchasing decisions that are based on utilizing available energy-efficient products which can reduce energy use by 25 to 75 percent, lowering energy bills and saving money for the City and its citizens.

POLICY

1. All energy-consuming equipment purchased will meet either EnergyStar specifications or criteria that puts products in the upper 25% of energy-efficiency, based on criteria established by the U.S. Department of Energy. These products must also meet user requirements for quality, performance, and durability.

2. The recommended categories covered under this policy include, but are not limited to:

    Office equipment
    Heating and cooling equipment
    Exit signs
    Lighting
    Appliances
    Other commercial products

Currently, specific "Energy Star" labeled products are found on www.EnergyStar.gov.

3. In addition, the policy of the City of San Diego is that employees will use appliances and equipment in a manner optimizing their energy efficiency features, e.g. following manufacturer's instructions to enable Energy Star features when products are installed. To accomplish this, City employees will be educated about the economic savings and environmental benefits of Energy Star compliant equipment, as well as other practices that minimize energy use. The City recognizes that cost-saving measures such as these will also affect the City's goal of reducing greenhouse gas and pollutant emissions resulting from inefficient energy use.

REFERENCES

Related existing Council Policies:

00-14, Recycled Products
900-02, Energy Conservation And Management (revised)
900-14, Sustainable Building Practices ("Green Building") For Public And Private Building Projects (revised)

CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
COUNCIL POLICY

SUBJECT: ENERGY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT
POLICY NO.: 900-2 (revised)
EFFECTIVE DATE:

BACKGROUND

City Council Policy 900-02 "Energy Conservation" was approved in April 1976 as a means to achieve energy conservation goals targeted for the year 2000. Since that time, our region's dependence on out-of-state energy supplies has grown while the assurance of meeting our needs has diminished. In contrast to the policy goals, statewide energy deregulation in 1998 resulted in the year 2000 being marked with unprecedented price volatility and market instability.

The citizens of the City of San Diego are entitled to an adequate and reliable supply of energy. Shortages of energy negatively affect the local economy and hamper the delivery of essential public services. It is therefore necessary that the City, within the areas of its authority, establish guidelines for the conservation of energy so that optimum use is made of available energy supplies. This updated version of Council Policy 900-02 is presented to address the current circumstances and to forestall a continuation of unbridled energy use.

PURPOSE

It is the intent of the City Council that the City of San Diego exemplify adherence to energy conservation guidelines, and that all measures are taken to successfully reach goals established by the City's Energy Conservation and Management Program.

POLICY

The extent of the City's influence on energy conservation varies with the degree of its authority in specific areas of energy consumption. The policy of the City in the categories of City Operations, City Regulated Activities, Indirect Influence, and Public Education are as follows:

A. City Operations

1. Purchasing
It is the policy of the City to maximize energy conservation measures when purchasing equipment and products, e.g. "Energy Star" labeled products. (City Policy *** date)

2. Construction
It is the policy of the City that design and specifications for public facilities be evaluated

and selected on the basis of total lifetime costs of construction and operation and that such specifications be reviewed continually so that the most current energy conservation techniques, materials, and appliances are utilized in their construction, and result in facilities that are at least 25% more energy efficient than required by Title 24. (See Policy 900-14, revised)

3. Building Maintenance and Operation
It is the policy of the City that all its buildings will be maintained and operated in such a fashion that the minimum amounts of energy are consumed.

4. Vehicles
It is the policy of the City to operate and maintain vehicles in such a manner as to insure maximum energy conserving performance. Wherever possible, City employees will utilize alternate modes (i.e. telephone, e-mail, etc.) in lieu of vehicles in the performance of their work.

5. Energy Reliability and Independence
It is the policy of the City to reduce demand on the energy grid and to enhance energy reliability and independence for City facilities. The City will pursue the innovative application of new non-depleting energy sources including but not limited to solar energy, landfill gas, sewage sludge gas, wastewater outfall, and pumped storage sites in the provision of its regular municipal functions.

7. Energy Budgeting
Energy budgets shall be established for all major City activities so that the levels of service prescribed by the Council are carried out with the highest level of energy efficiency. Standards of energy consumption shall be developed for each activity, and based upon these standards budgets prepared which detail the quantity of energy available to carry out each activity.

8. Off-Peak Use
It is the policy of the City to maximize its proportionate off-peak hour use of gas and electricity and to encourage and promote the adoption of off-peak rates by the utility company.

B. City Regulated Activities

1. Urban Development
It is the policy of the City to foster patterns of urban development that minimize vehicular travel generated without significantly impairing the City's ability to function.

2. Transportation
It is the policy of the City that programs be developed in cooperation with other governmental agencies, as well as the private sector, that will provide safe and energy-efficient transportation within the San Diego region. These programs shall consist of but not be limited to the following:

a) Transit development programs

b) Car-pool programs
c) Non-motorized transportation programs
d) Traffic signal coordination programs

3. Lighting on Private Property

a) Signs
It is the policy of the City to encourage the moderate use of sign illumination.
b) Ornamental
It is the policy of the City to encourage reduced use of ornamental lighting.

4. Building Code Revisions
It is the policy of the City to continually evaluate and update the Building Code so that the most current energy conservation techniques, materials and appliances are utilized in the construction of buildings by the private sector.

5. Redevelopment Areas
It is the policy of the City to require master plans for redevelopment areas that combine urban design, land use, and energy delivery elements in patterns, which will yield optimal long-term results in terms of utility, beauty, and conservation of energy.

C. Indirect Influence

1. Legislation
It is the policy of the City to support State and Federal legislation to conserve energy, while at the same time attempting to preserve the quality of life of the citizens of the City. Also, it is the policy of the City to support legislation that would grant property tax relief on and income tax incentives for installations of solar energy heating/cooling equipment, windmills, and other devices that use non-depleting energy sources.

2. Automobiles
It is the policy of the City to encourage its citizens to limit the non-essential use of automobiles and to use mass transit or other forms of energy-efficient transportation whenever possible.

3. Lending Institutions and Developers
It is the policy of the City to encourage lending institutions and developers to promote the construction of energy efficient buildings.

6. Building Design
It is the policy of the City to encourage and promote the design of individual buildings and groups of buildings (i.e. residential, commercial, and industrial developments) so as to optimize the use of the sun, shadow, and wind and minimize dependence upon mechanical heating and cooling devices and result in facilities that are at least 25% more energy efficient than required by Title 24. (See Policy 900-14, revised)
.

D. Public Education

It is the policy of the City to actively promote the dissemination of energy conservation and management information to the citizens of the City as well as to provide incentives to encourage implementation of energy saving programs.

REFERENCES

Related existing Council Policies:
900-14, Sustainable Building Practices ("Green Building") For Public And Private Building Projects (revised)
Purchase of Energy Efficient Products

CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

COUNCIL POLICY

SUBJECT: SUSTAINABLE BUILDING PRACTICES ("GREEN BUILDING") FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDING PROJECTS
POLICY NO.: 900-14 (revised)
EFFECTIVE DATE:

BACKGROUND

Buildings consume approximately 36% to 40% of energy produced in this country. As energy reliability and costs continue to challenge California, the City of San Diego is committed to reducing the energy and environmental impacts of building design, construction and maintenance both within the public and private sectors.

The City Council previously adopted two policies that address sustainable building practices, otherwise known as "Green Building" practices. City Policy 900-14 "Green Building Policy" was adopted in 1997, and City Policy 900-16 "Community Energy Partnership" was adopted in 2000. The purpose of this revision is to combine and update Policies 900-14 and 900-16 to provide a more comprehensive and coherent framework for City building projects as well as residential and commercial development within the City of San Diego.

The concept of Sustainable Building ("Green Building") practices is designing, constructing and operating buildings that give a high level of environmental, economic and engineering performance. They are designed to consider occupant health, energy and transportation efficiency, resource and material conservation (air, water, land, fuel), as well as reuse and recycling during building construction, operation and demolition. The Environmental Services Department administrative headquarters is the City's first example of a "Green Building", and consumes 50% less energy than the 1998 edition of California's Title 24.

As a participant in the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) Cities for Climate Protection Program, the City of San Diego is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by reducing electricity use.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to assert the City's commitment to green building practices, and provide leadership and guidance in promoting, facilitating, and instituting such practices in the community.

POLICY

The following principles will guide construction and renovation activities of both City facilities and private residential and commercial buildings:

1. The natural environment and built habitat are interdependent; ways have to be found for both to coexist in harmony.

2. High environmental quality, outdoors and indoors, is essential for the City's long-term health and welfare.

3. Innovative methods and up-to-date technologies should be used in the design, construction, and renovation of buildings within the City of San Diego in order to bring consumption of energy and natural resources in line with the goals of sustainability.

In order to achieve the necessary improvements in our natural and built environment, City building projects will be planned and executed using the following guidelines. The City will encourage participation and innovation by the private sector through a voluntary program that encourages energy-efficient standards in the residential and commercial building industries.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY:

1. The goal is to meet the most current criteria set forth in nationally recognized programs, e.g. US EPA "EnergyStar for Buildings" and US DOE "Sustainable Buildings Program".

2. Buildings will be designed to take the maximum advantage of passive and natural sources of heat, cooling, ventilation and light.

3. Mechanical and electrical systems will be designed and constructed to achieve the maximum energy efficiency achievable with current technology. Computer programs such as DOE-2, Energy Pro, MICROPAS, EQuest, Power DOE, and HAP 3.22 will be used where feasible to analyze the effects of various design options and select the set of options producing the most efficient integrated design. Energy efficiency measures will be selected to achieve energy consumption at 25% below California's current Title 24 standards, to the extent such measures are economically justified.

4. Creative design and innovative energy sources and uses will be encouraged to reduce the consumption of energy from non-renewable sources. A deliberate effort will be made to convert to renewable energy sources to the extent that such options are feasible.

5. All new or significantly remodeled City facilities shall be designed and constructed to achieve energy consumption levels at least 25% below the then current Title 24 standards. An average payback period of five years will be used as a guide for the aggregate of all energy efficiency measures included in a project. In order to maximize energy efficiency measures within these guidelines, projects shall combine energy efficiency measures requiring longer payback periods with measures requiring shorter payback periods to determine the overall project period.

HEALTH AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION:

1. Projects will be designed to avoid inflicting permanent adverse impact on the natural state of the air, land and water, by using resources and methods that minimize pollution and waste, and do not cause permanent damage to the earth, including erosion.

2. Projects will include innovative strategies and technologies such as porous paving to conserve water, reduce effluent and run-off, thus recharging the water table.

3. When feasible, native plants will be used in landscaping to reduce pesticide, fertilizer, and water usage.

4. Buildings will be constructed and operated using materials, methods, mechanical and electrical systems that ensure a healthful indoor air quality, while avoiding contamination by carcinogens, volatile organic compounds, fungi, molds, bacteria, and other known toxins.

5. Projects will be planned to minimize waste through the use of a variety of strategies such as: a) reuse of materials or the highest practical recycled content; b) raw materials derived from sustainable or renewable sources; c) materials and products ensuring long life/durability and recyclability; d) materials requiring the minimum of energy and rare resources to produce and use; and e) materials requiring the least amount of energy to transport to the job site.

OUTREACH / EDUCATION:

1. An education and outreach effort will be implemented to make the community aware of the benefits of "Green Building" practices.

2. The City will sponsor a recognition program for innovative Green Building projects implemented in the public as well as private sector in an effort to encourage and recognize outstanding environmental protection and energy conservation projects.

PRIVATE-SECTOR INCENTIVES:

1. It shall be the policy of the City Council to expedite the ministerial plan check for up to 20 projects per year which meets the criteria of the Community Energy Partnership Program. The criteria may include, but is not limited to:

Compliance with EPA "EnergyStar for Buildings" Program
Residential buildings must exceed Title 24 by 30%
Commercial buildings must exceed Title 24 by 15%

2. It shall be the policy of the City Council to investigate further incentives to encourage energy efficiency in City operations, and in the private sector.

IMPLEMENTATION:

The City will seek cooperation with other governmental agencies, public interest organizations, and the private sector to promote, facilitate, and implement Green Building and energy efficiency in the community.

LEGISLATION:

The City will support State and Federal legislation that promotes or allows sustainable

development, conservation of natural resources, and energy efficiency technology.

REFERENCES:
Related existing Council Policies:
400-11, Water Conservation Techniques
400-12, Water Reclamation/Reuse
900-02, Energy Conservation and Management (revised)
900-06, Solid Waste Recycling
900-14, Green Building Policy
900-16, Community Energy Partnership

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

ENERGY SUPPLY SHORTAGE: HOW YOUR CITY IS WORKING TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

THE PROBLEM: California is in the midst of an unprecedented energy crisis that is causing significant economic impacts for the City and its residents and businesses. During March, San Diego experienced its first "rolling blackouts" since World War II. According to energy experts severe energy shortages are expected throughout the summer that will cause additional unscheduled electrical service outages.

HOW HAVE CITY OPERATIONS BEEN IMPACTED? In spite of higher costs, City of San Diego operations strive to continue to deliver the same high quality services that citizens count on. The City projects its energy costs will be approximately $36.7 million this year, or more than double last year's costs. However, City services will continue to be provided at current service levels. Additionally, emergency services are fully prepared to respond in the event of further rolling blackouts.

WHAT IS BEING DONE? Aggressive energy conservation! The City of San Diego has **saved more than $3,200,000** by implementing the following energy conservation measures:

- Replacing red traffic signal bulbs with energy efficient LED lamps (savings= $500,000!).
- Reducing levels in City buildings lighting.
- Placing all HVAC and lighting systems on timers.
- Utilizing solar energy systems.
- Turning off lights, computers and equipment not in use.
- Installing energy management systems during retrofits.

WHAT TO EXPECT: From May through September, as many as two to three blackouts per week are predicted in select areas of the City of San Diego. Blackouts are most likely to occur during peak demand times which are weekdays from 9 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. Power outages can last as long as 120 minutes.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW WHEN A BLACKOUT OCCURS:

- Do not call 911 to ask about the power outage. You can call SDG&E at 1-800-611-SDGE (7343) for more information.
- Consider traffic intersections to be four-way stops. Traffic signal lights may be out during a blackout. To keep yourself and other drivers safe, drive defensively, stop at intersections where lights are out and proceed only when it is clear.

- In your home, turn off all heat-producing electrical appliances such as computers, TVs, electric stoves, irons or dryers. This will minimize fire hazards when power is restored.
- After an outage, wait 10 minutes, then bring your electric equipment back on-line in stages. This helps prevent problems that could occur if there is a surge in power demand before the electrical system stabilizes.

BRIGHT IDEAS?

Call our Hotline!

(858) 694-7000

E-mail us!

energy@sdcity.sannet.gov

ESD
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

This information is available in alternative formats upon request.

Printed on Recycled Paper

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

ESCASEO DE SUMINISTROS DE ENERGIA ELECTRICA: COMO ESTA TU CIUDAD TRABAJANDO PARA HACER LA DIFERENCIA

EL PROBLEMA: California está en medio de una crisis de energía eléctrica sin precedente que está causando impactos económicos significativos para la Ciudad, sus residentes y negocios. Durante el mes de Marzo, San Diego ha pasado por sus primeros "apagones" desde la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Según los expertos en energía eléctrica se espera una escasez severa de energía este verano que causara adicionales e imprevistos cortes temporales del servicio eléctrico.

¿COMO HAN SIDO IMPACTADAS LAS OPERACIONES DE LA CIUDAD? A pesar de más altos costos, Las operaciones de la Ciudad de San Diego se propone seguir prestándole al ciudadano servicios de alta calidad iguales a los que están acostumbrados.
La Ciudad proyecta que sus costos de energía eléctrica se aproximarán a $36.7 millones de dólares este año, o el doble del costo del año pasado. No obstante, se continuarán los servicios de la Ciudad a los mismos niveles actuales de servicio. Adicionalmente, los servicios de emergencia están totalmente preparados para responder en caso de más apagones.

¿QUE SE ESTA HACIENDO? ¡Conservar la energía eléctrica agresivamente!
La Ciudad de San Diego ha **ahorrado mas de $3,200,000 dólares** por medio de la implementación de las siguientes medidas de conservación de energía:

- Sustituyendo los focos rojos de los semáforos con lámparas LED de energía eléctrica eficiente (¡ahorros = $500,000 dólares!).
- Reduciendo los niveles de alumbrado de los edificios de la Ciudad.
- Poniendo todos los sistemas de HVAC y alumbrado en medidores de tiempo.
- Apagando las luces, las computadoras y el equipo que no este en uso.
- Instalando sistemas de manejo de energía durante ajustes.

¿QUE DEBEMOS ESPERAR? Desde Mayo hasta Septiembre, se predicen de dos a tres apagones por semana en ciertas áreas seleccionadas de la Ciudad de San Diego. Los apagones probablemente ocurrirán durante los tiempos de mayor demanda los cuales son los días de la semana de 9 a 11 a.m. y 2 a 5 p.m. Los cortes de electricidad podrían durar hasta 120 minutos.

LO QUE NECESITA SABER CUANDO OCURRE UN APAGON:

- No llame al 911 para hacer preguntas acerca el corte de electricidad. Para mas información, llame SDG&E al 1-800-611-SDGE (7343).
- Considere las intersecciones de trafico como paradas de cuatro-vías. Los semáforos podrían no estar funcionando durante un apagón. Para su seguridad y la de los otros conductores, maneje defensivamente, pare en las intercepciones donde los semáforos no estén funcionando y proceda solamente cuando no haya peligro.
- En su casa, apague todos los aparatos eléctricos como las computadoras, televisores, fogones eléctricos, planchas, o secadoras. Esto minimizará los peligros de incendios cuando se restablezca la energía.
- Después de un corte de energía, espere 10 minutos. Solamente entonces debe empezar a prender el equipo electrónico en etapas. Esto ayuda a prevenir problemas que podrían ocurrir en caso de una descarga eléctrica antes de que el sistema eléctrico se establice.

¿IDEAS BRILLANTES?

¡Llame a nuestra línea de información!

(858) 694-7000

¡Contáctenos por correo-electrónico!

energy@sdcity.sannet.gov

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Esta información está disponible en diferentes formatos en caso de ser solicitada.

Impreso en papel reciclado

Attachment 6

MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT
FY 2001 PROJECTED ENERGY COSTS

District Name	FY01 Budget	FY01 Est. Cost	(Shortfall)/Surplus
Street Lighting #1	$154,779	$276,092	($121,313)
Scripps Ranch	0	3814	(3814)
Campus Point	125	187	(62)
Sabre Springs	2,300	1,589	711
Mira Mesa	20,000	24,625	(4,625)
Rancho Penasquitos	1,000	1,335	(335)
Calle Cristobal	350	233	117
Mid-City	43,520	49,252	(5,732)
Newport Avenue	175	4,024	(3,849)
North Park	11,500	32,869	(21,369)
Stonecrest Village	1,800	1,096	704
Talmadge	21,945	9,237	12,708
Little Italy	18,693	18,249	444
Downtown PID	199,000	396,838	(197,838)
Totals	$475,187	$819,438	($344,251)